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S. E. VAUGHAN DOVER, MO.

A PULL SUPPLY ***********

CHICAGO & ALTON RY. TIME TABLE

EASTWHOUND. In Effect Sunday, September 23, 1908.) o 14, Missouri State Express, for coria, Bleomington and St. Louis., 10 21 a m lo M, Red Flyer, for St. Louis 11 34 am lo 60, Except Sunday. Accommodation for Slater 645 pm o 10, Daily, "The Hummer" for for Chicago Stops for Chicago

. 25, Daily, "The Early Bird" for Kansas City...... 6 is am 6 fl. Duily. Accommodation 1 for

Kansas City..... 3 pm to th. Daily. Mo. |State Express for Kansas City...... 448
S. A. VERMILLION,

ma curer and Ticket Agent, C. & A. R. R. Higginsville Mo.

Farm Insurance

on Cash, Note or Installment Plan 3 and 5 years without Interest.

FRANK R. HOWE. tary Public, Rea Estate, Loans & Rentals

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St. Louis to all points except Jackonville and Key West, and points within a radius of 25 miles of Jackonville, and points on the Florida East Coast Railway, also to many Carolina Tennessee and Virginia.

Tickets good thirty days and allow stop-over privileges going and return-

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On September 4th and 18th, October id and 16th, November 6th and 20th, loast points and practically all points are plus \$2.00 for the round trip, good hirty days.

Write for particulars to

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For Fall Planting Quality and Price will please,

Alfalfa Timothy Ky. Blue Grass

Eng. Blue Grass Bromus Inirmis Turnip Seed also Fruit Baskets

Write for prices, it will pay you

T. LEE ADAMS

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Fresh Groceries.

Pricous Treatment, Prompt Delivery n prises as Low as the Lowest i int you'll get if you'll trade with | if taken in time.

B. F. EATON

A CLEAN MAN.

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues and fibers in every organ of the body. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act He will work with

energy and think clean, clear, healthy

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood.

Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy It doesn't make the flesh. flabby fat of corpulency, but the firm flesh of health.

It restores tone to the nervous system, cures nervous exhaustion prostration. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create craving for injurious stimulants.

Ous stimulants.

Mr. John L. Coughenour, of Glen Savage, Someraet Co., Pa., writes: "My appetite was unusually poor, and I was as weak and nervous as though I had been starved for months. My heart kept throbbing continually and I was short of breath. Finally I wrote to you for advice and you informed me that I had indigestion and a torpid liver. I did not think your diagnosia has right, but I ordered six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from you and began its use. After using three bottles I began to improve slowly and soon went to work, and I have been working ever since."

Constination is the most unclean un-

Constipation is the most unclean un-cleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel-lets cure it. They never pripe.

New P. O. Fixtures.

Higginsville Advance: The new post office fixtures have been received with the exception of a few parts that are delayed in shipping The boxes have been put in place and are beauties. All are combination lock boxes of the intest two and the fixtures throughout are a decided Improvement. It is not known definitely when the office will be moved to the new quarters as the delays are vexations and nothing is certain as to the arrival of the missing

If you like coffee but dare not drink it, try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. 1t is true that real coffee does disturb the stomach, heart and kidneys. But Health Coffee has not a grain of true coffee in it. Being made from parched grain, malt, etc , "Made in a minute," Call for free sample at Jos E. Long 12 3m1

Odessa Democrat: The cider mill in west Udessa owned by Pat Marshall has about wound up its business for points in Georgia, North and South this senson. More than 80,000 gallons of order has been made by this mill,

Reprint, News-Herald: "There is at least one effectual, safe, and reliable cough cure-Dr. Shoop'sthat we regard as suitable, even for youngest child. For years, Dr. To practically all points in the Shoop bitterly opposed the use of Southeast on same dates, with same oplates or narootics in medicine offerimits, but no rate will be higher than ing \$10 per drop to any one finding optum, chloroform, or any other poisonous or narcotic ingredient in Dr. Scoop's Cough Cure. And the ickets will be sold to Florida East challenge is as yet unanswered. Here is one manufacturing physician, who n Florida and the Southeast at one welcomed with much satisfaction, the new Government Pure Food and Drug Law. The public can now protect uself at all times, by insisting on having Dr. Shoop's, when a cough remedy is needed." Sold by Silverstone's drug store. 3112-3 m1

A Big Catch of Fish.

Higginsville Advance:

Stewart Santmeyer went to the Missouri river the first of the week o... a fishing expedition, returning Tuesday. In all be caught about 600 pounds, the catch being made with a tramel net. He brought ten home that weighed 101 pounds. They were mostly of the buffalo variety.

When y u first esteh cold-or feel it coming on take Dr. Shoop's Preventies. A toothsome candy tablet they will surely and quickly ebick an approaching cold or Lagrippe. Sold by Dr. Salverstone's drug store 12 Sw1

Died, in H gginaville, Tour-day November 22, 1906, the seven week old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kennedy. Funeral service was hel-Friday and burial made in the cu cemterey.

HESP ACHE Ache all over Threat sore, Eyes and New running stight cough with a real two es La Chappe.

Painkiller taken in her water, owestened, be fore good to bed, will break it up T

There is und confluentition. "PERRY BAVIS"

this type can permanently be supprest.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Presching of Class Distinction Is

Severely Condemned.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trade unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of more discentent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and propage movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to infiame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister domagoga and foolish visionaries who are always engar to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes such a campaign of destruction sometimes such a campaign of destruction sometimes as who are always engar to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes as to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes manquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemiss of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in aewapaper and magazine are the worst enemiss of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such astitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it and may result in temporary political succass of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or The Preaching of Class Distinction Is Severely Condensand. munities where the demagog and the sgitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened and bysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalld anarchy thus produced men are sure in the and to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagogy is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in hope for success for our people lies in a cool-headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very coagress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stapds on an evil squality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

Duty of the People.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchanits, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act secently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most famaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by Minching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is fuself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who carns his own living and tries to deal justive by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagog, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who, would set on the mob to plunder the rich as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is feurlessly to do exact and even most objectionable than it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is feurlessly to do exact and even more objectionable than it is natural that they should Duty of the People. The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, work-

Railroad Employees' Hours.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that here is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-bour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the listhmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as Railroad Employees' Hours. that an eight-bour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the
listhmus is concerned, where white inbor cannot be employed, to bother as
to whether the necessary work is done
by alien black men or by alien yellow
men. But the wageworkers of the
United States are of so high a grade
that alike from the merely industrial
standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do
what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eighthour day. Until recently the eighthour law on our federal stutute books
has been very weantily observed. Now,
however, largely thru the instrumentality of the bureau of labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not
there is need of further lexislation in
reference thereto; for our purpose is to
see it obsyed in aprit no less than in
letter. Half holidays during summer
should be established for government
employees; it is as dealrable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as
for salarled officials whose labor is
mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

The congression at its last session with

ble amount of holiday.

Labor of Wemen and Children.

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thoroinvestigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of idustrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically

come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way came in the category of those which affect in the most far-resching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young chiefen in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thore official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcan, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one inv on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thorogoing child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Employers' Liability.

Employers' Liability.

Among the excellent laws which the congress past at the last session was a employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrince of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it cannot be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or rather the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks is duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate rost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers liability are sufficiently thorogoing. The federal law should of course include employees in navy-yards, arsenals, and the like.

Investigation of Disputes.

The commission appointed by the presi-Employers' Liability.

Investigation of Disputes.

The commission appointed by the president October 16, 18%, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners to inquire into consider, and pass upon the question in controversy in consection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings, and award express the belief 'that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when the controversies when the composition of controversies between employers and employees when the controversies between employers and employees when is deserving of the favorable consideraof its provisions into law. A bill already been introduced to this end.

is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end. Records show that during the 35 years from January I. 1381, to December II. 1900, there were strikes affecting 117, 565 establishments, and 6,108,594 eraployees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,008 lockouts, involving nearly 19,000 establishments, throwing over 1,000,000 peropie out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of \$307,000,000 and to employers of \$45,000,000, a total of \$45,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employees whose pay stopt when their work stopt, or the disastrons effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commal-sion on conciliation and arbitration would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or leckouts, and in other cases, would be left completely at the mercy of the st

Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should allonate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit then to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged commercial twould of course be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by those who mine it, and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated Withdrawni of Cont Lunds. been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The cost, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public and its dis-posal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Recommends Some Minor Changes in The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of accuring proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important edvance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All Laws Recently Enneted.

these laws have already justified their ! law for instance, has rather anuslingly felished the prediction, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would secumplish mothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends, while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over 5,000 separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

Need of Federal Legislation.

It seaned too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of cealing with the great corporations which do not say one state. In the control that the service of the ser

Combinations Are Necessary.

The setual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is noxious where it is put ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible dompletely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complets prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury-for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete, control of a necessary of fife would under any cheumstimes slide that such combination wist to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should ferbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shows since by the invosingation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shows since by the invosingation of the tobases and sugar trusts) has to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of mail shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of heing forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were annotioned and were published. With these two conditions compiled with it is impossible to mee what an adverse that its rull enforcement would destroy the business of the country, for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on

that you give careful and early consider-ation to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the interstate commerce com-mission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviste the evil disclosed.

INHERITANCE AND INCOME TAX.

Both of These Are Recommended by

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of resil estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the tranchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the bost results, because among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results in merely driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The mational government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirt of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system save in a spirt of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system save in a spirt of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we as a people undertake to remodel our taxation system and the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is

Subject Needs Careful Study.

subject Needs Careful Study.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a standily increasing rate of duy should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro rate of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one loddydual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden as the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no hencelt to this country to perpetuate.

There can be no question of the ethecal propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to disouss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent vertice of the contribute tax while it is misht.

girt of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, altho only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were allve and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax; tho small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1882; a minimum sum of \$1.000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 13, 1883, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of \$10,000, the rate of tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legates's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax but an impose of excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and claborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war-revenue act of 1898.

Is income Tax Constitutional?

In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, as income tax stands on an entirely directed from the main purpose of raising revenue, as income tax stands on an entirely directed from the footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swolles to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a queention of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income the which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was past by the congress in 1891, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached Is Income Tax Constitutional?

tional. The question is uncoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and of course, is excepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Neverthelecz. the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income-tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is no great that only real necessity can instiff a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this falls, there will ultimately be no aiternative to a constitutional amendment.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

Technical and Industrial Training Is a Need of the Nation.

It would be impossible to overstate (the it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patrictism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride; with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. As sountry can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sactions and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work logether, expitalists and wageworkers must work logether, if

(To be continued next week